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York, having spoken of the sentiment of honor contended for in this controversy, and of those other things at stake, as humanity, prosperity, human lives, liberty and justice, added :

"Can we contend for these higher ends without resort to arms, without the shedding of blood? The trial is hard. We cry 'Peace! Peace!' but there is no peace. The beat of the drum is heard, and there stand the cannon ready to bombard. Still we do not give up the hope and the prayer for peace. Let the nations of the world intercede; let us call for arbitration. Let America set the example. Now is the great opportunity to illustrate the value of arbitration. Let a great royal court be called of the important military Powers of the world, and let all questions in dispute be submitted. It may take months to determine the result. In the mean time let there be a truce, and all the ends of justice and humanity will be served. Let America and Spain arbitrate their differences, and, as God lives, I believe the same ends that are now sought by war will be gained by honor and peace."

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, speaking at Boston, thus certifies to a few of the deterrent things that must make up the cost of finishing this dispute in the barbarous old way :

"First, let us realize what war is. 'War is hell.' That is the word not of a Quaker, but of a great and brave general who knew war. War brings with it the unloosing of the passions of men, vengeance, hatred, deceit, plunder, slaughter, fire and sword, the groans of the wounded, the widow and the fatherless, poverty, wealth by gambling and stealing, demoralization in high places, taxation of the poor, neglect by thousands of the arts of peace, the glorification of the savageries of war. There will be heroism and sacrifice, but at what cost of National character."

Shall we listen to responsible testimony bearers such as these, or to rabid jingoes, and to the 'yellow journals' which exploit prize fighting in times of peace, and cry out for honor, power and glory at prospect of war with another nation? — *Chester County (Pa.) Times*.

### Why Senator Hoar Voted Against Recognizing the Cuban Republic.

During the debate in the Senate on April 17, Senator Hoar gave the following statement of the reasons why he could not vote for the resolution recognizing the independence of the so-called Cuban republic :

MR. HOAR : "Mr. President, I cannot give my vote for this resolution upon its final passage, for several reasons, which I desire to state.

"First, it contains an affirmation contrary to the fact when it affirms that the republic of Cuba is now free and independent, in the face of what I conceive to be the fact, in the face of the declaration, as I understand it, of the person high in command in the troops of the insurgents, who has declared he could prolong the struggle to obtain that independence for twelve years.

"Second, it undertakes to take from the executive his constitutional power — a power affirmed by every executive from the beginning, a power affirmed by our great authorities on constitutional law from Alexander Hamilton down to the senior senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), who, within three years, and I think also within three hours, has strongly reaffirmed that that power be-

longs to the executive, and cannot be constitutionally exercised by Congress."

MR. MORGAN : "The senator from Massachusetts is mistaken in quoting me. I do not care about correcting it now, but at a later day in the session I will try to point out to the senator, as I have done heretofore, that he mistakes my statement on the subject."

MR. HOAR : "Very well. I have read in the Record within a short time a declaration of the senator from Alabama which I so understand. Well, whether I am mistaken in imputing this particular opinion to my honorable friend or not, I am not mistaken in saying that he is a high authority on constitutional law, and in coupling his name with that of Alexander Hamilton as entitled to the respect of his countrymen I hope he will not rise to correct me again.

"Mr. President, I cannot vote for the joint resolution because it introduces, and I believe was meant to introduce, discord and divided counsels in what ought to be the act of a united country.

"I cannot vote for it, because it undertakes to direct, contrary to all our legislative precedents, a co-ordinate branch of the government, the executive, ordering him to proceed at once, when his constitutional and legal duties are defined by the constitution, and not by the law-making power.

"I cannot vote for it because it is contrary to the courtesies which prevail between the legislative and executive, and undertakes to take from the discretion of the executive what ought to belong to him under the constitution itself.

"I will not vote for it, because, if it pass, and the government of Cuba be now free and independent, the forces of the army of the United States on Cuban land and the navy of the United States in Cuban waters must be under the command of the insurgent leader, or their presence there is a war against him.

"Gentlemen have tried, by refined and deluding arguments, to torture a sentence of the President of the United States, separated from its context, into a suggestion that possibly he might be expecting to make war upon these insurgents. And yet — you cannot escape from it — you are undertaking, in your eager passion, to do something which will be unpleasant to those of your associates who support the President.

"You are making an affirmation, I repeat, which will put the army and the navy of the United States under the command of Maximo Gomez the moment they get into Cuban waters or on to Cuban soil, or their presence there is war upon the recognized and established government of the country which you say is his.

"I will not vote for it because it violates international law, and thereby in this great transaction sets the sympathy of the nations of the world against us.

"Mr. President, I am not alarmed or disturbed because in the vote I am about to give I am to encounter the dissent of an excited, inflated and angered majority. I am old enough to remember another transaction to which this is a parallel :

"In the beginning of the Mexican war, a war in regard to which the feeling of the people of the United States was deeply stirred, it was attempted to coerce the minority in the two Houses of Congress by putting into the law which provided for raising troops, and supplying them, a preamble, 'Whereas, war exists by the act of Mexico,'

and some weak Whigs of that day, fearing that their action would be unpopular, bowed the knee and affirmed by their votes what they knew and believed to be an untruth. Fourteen members of the House of Representatives, with the approval of Henry Clay, voted against that lying preamble, and to his immortal honor be it said, the great commoner would have his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth rather than to utter, by an affirmative vote, what he knew to be an untruth.

"The men who yielded in that hour of weakness and of temptation returned to their constituents. One of the most eminent and brilliant citizens of my own state, who was afterward speaker of the House, went home to a doom of defeat and popular disapprobation. The men who recorded their votes on the side of truth in the face of that excited majority are known to-day in our political history as the immortal fourteen.

"I am willing to trust myself, my reputation, my political character, with the people of Massachusetts when I stand up here and vote against what I know, or think I know, to be untrue."

### A Peace Army and Navy.

Mr. F. P. Williams of Montclair, N. J., in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune* suggests a novel method of preventing war. After referring to arbitration and Henry George's plan of preventing war by doing away with national debts and by direct taxation paying all bills as they are made, Mr. Williams suggests a plan for preventing actual hostilities which we will let him explain in his own words:

"The only other plan for preventing warfare, I believe, is a plan that would in all probability be effectual in the present crisis, if it could be put into operation.

They say that a leader appears in every crisis—that with the hour comes the man. Let us suppose that a man had been born who was destined to be the means of averting warfare in the present crisis, after all methods of diplomacy had failed.

His education would have been begun years ago. In early childhood, from the lips of loving parent or teacher, he would have heard the story of that Wonderful Counsellor who by His life and by His death taught men the lesson of peace on earth. And down deep in the young heart would have been born the belief that the best of all lives to live, and the best of all deaths to die, is the life that is lived and the death that is died for the cause of peace. As he grew in years, and as his understanding deepened, he would have listened in amazement and horror, as men preached the doctrines of patriotism in pulpits consecrated to the religion of Christ; and then he would have taken up the work that he had been appointed to do.

He would have taught that to be a follower of the Prince of Peace is to be raised far above patriotism to a level where all men are regarded as brothers, and where the shedding of human blood is known as murder, whether it is done in private encounter or whether it is done in warfare. He would have unfurled the white flag of peace—that flag which is able to inspire men with far higher courage than was ever inspired by any national emblem. He would have called for volunteers to gather under the standard that he had uplifted, and his call would have been answered. For strange as it may seem

to patriots, it is nevertheless true that men have lived and men are living now, who, although they could not be forced by all the governmental power on earth to take the life of a fellow-man, would gladly lay down their own lives to save the lives of others. The army and navy of peace would have been raised, and under their leader would have been ready in the event of the opening of hostilities, to place themselves between the opposing forces, and to say to the combatants: "Shoot, if you are resolved to do so, but it is through our bodies that your bullets will pass; we are ready to lay down our lives in the cause of peace." Would the guns be fired? Would any human being, civilized or semi-civilized, fire a shot that must pass through defenceless fellow-creatures before it could reach the enemy?"

The trouble about such a plan as Mr. Williams outlines would be the impossibility, under present conditions, of putting it into operation in any crisis. Besides this, if the friends of peace were as interested in their cause and as active in promoting it as they would have to be to organize a peace army in time of peace, they would reduce the belief in war so rapidly that there would soon be no armies for them to throw themselves between. There are enough people who pretend to believe in peace, to make war impossible in civilized countries after a single generation, if they were not so half-hearted and indifferent about the subject. A little peace talk, a few ejaculations against war, just on the eve of hostilities, when one has not opened his mouth on the subject for ten years, cannot be expected to accomplish anything. Peace is the greatest of all doctrines, and ought to be taught and preached "without ceasing," just as we are taught to pray. *EL.*

### PEACE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.

The American Peace Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary.

The Universal Peace Union, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Alfred H. Love, President.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Frank P. Smith, Secretary.

National Association for the Promotion of Arbitration, Washington, D.C., Belva A. Lockwood, President.

Peace Department of the N. W. C. T. U., Winthrop Centre, Maine, Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent.

The Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., Daniel Hill, Secretary.

The South Carolina Peace Society, Columbia, S.C., Rev. Sidi H. Browne, President.

The Illinois Peace Society, 200 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Edward Coale, Holder, Ill., President, Allen J. Flitcraft, Cor.-Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Arbitration Society, Monterey, Cal., E. Berwick, Secretary.

The Connecticut Peace Society, Mystic, Conn., Christine V. Whipple Clarke, Secretary.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence, R. I., Robert P. Gifford, Secretary.

Friends' Peace Association of Philadelphia, 140 North 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa., William F. Wickersham, Corresponding Secretary.

Arbitration Council, 1224 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. May Powell, President.

The Women's International Peace League of America. Mary Frost Evans, President, East Providence, R. I., Christine V. Whipple Clarke, Secretary, Mystic, Conn.